

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 3, 1890.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-sub-
scriber into whose
hands a copy of this
week's issue of THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will under-
stand that it is sent to him for examination.
We ask that he or she will look over it care-
fully, note its many special features, and com-
pare it with other weekly family papers. We
are very sure that if they do this they will
find it to be superior in interest and attrac-
tiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond
question the best weekly family paper in the
whole country. It has more distinguished
contributors, and a greater array of valuable
reading matter, than any of them.

TRACY TREMMEL.

The Experiences of the
Blue Jay Mess.

BY JOHN McELROY.

WILL BEGIN MAY 1.

This latest story by John McElroy, the
author of "Andersonville, a Story of Southern
Prisons," "A File of Infantrymen," "Re-
miniscences of an Army Mule," etc., is
pronounced one of the best ever written by
him, and is certain to be very interesting to
all our readers. It will begin with the first
issue in May.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000
non-subscribers, and to do so will give away
10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to club
raisers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to
every club raiser who sends us a club of
ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before
offered, because this watch is not a cheap
cheap penny make-shift, but a genuine, full
jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-
set case, warranted for 15 years.

Diamond-set is a compound metal, as
its name indicates, composed of pure silver
and nickel, to give it hardness and color.
It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the
same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just
10,000 of them to give away, and we do not
anticipate much trouble in disposing of them
on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope
our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

PENSION PROSPECTS.

Last week Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman
of the Senate Committee on Pensions, saw
the opportunity he has been waiting for,
and called up the Dependent Pension Bill
for passage. He did not, however, as he
had hoped, secure its immediate passage,
though he made good progress toward that.
It now stands as unfinished business, and
will, therefore, come up at an early day, and
go through, probably, by the time this paper
reaches its readers. Senator Plumb made a
vigorous effort to eliminate the obnoxious
dependent clause in the bill, but did not
succeed.

Senator McPherson attempted to intro-
duce the divisibility feature, and so pare
down many of the pensions—probably a
majority of them—below \$12 a month, but
failed.

Senator Plumb attempted to add an
arbitrary clause, and, but pending this, the
Senate adjourned.

The House Committee on Invalid Pen-
sions has decided to report back favorably
the bill introduced by Maj. E. N. Morrill,
and published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
of March 29. The Committee will make
every effort to secure the speedy passage of
this by the House.

The Prisoners-of-War Bill is liable to come
up for consideration and passage any day.

SINCE a service pension must come some
time, why not now? What shall we gain
by waiting? A few paltry dollars, saved by
waiting until the men to whom they shall
be paid are dead? How unworthy such a
thought in a great Nation, which has profited
so immensely by the services of these men?
Out upon such unworthy parsimony.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, House of Representatives.

SIR: We address you as the acknowledged
leader in the House of Representatives of
the well-organized and determined band of
opponents of all liberal pension legislation.
We do not for a moment impute that you
and they are in this attitude because you
are Democrats. That is merely
incidental—not at all essential. There
are Democrats in the House of Repre-
sentatives who are genuine friends
of liberal pension legislation. There are
some Republicans—we regret to say—who,
to put it mildly, are lukewarm on the
subject. The country called upon Republi-
cans and Democrats alike to defend her.

The recruiting officers asked no questions
of any man as to his political views. When
we formed in line to receive the assault of the
enemy it was not inquired whether the man
who rammed his cartridge home with steady
hands had voted for Lincoln or Douglas.
When we went over the rebel breastworks
in the wild fury of a successful charge it was
frequently neck-and-neck between some
Democrat and Republican which should
reach the rebel colors first. At the end of
the fight Democrats and Republicans lay on
the ground together, and they sleep their
last sleep side by side in the National cemeteries.

Payment of the Nation's just debts to
the veterans has strictly no more to do
with politics than payment of the debts due
the bondholders. No questions were asked
as to the politics of the man who held a
bond. The only rightful question was:
"How much is owing him?" This being
determined, it became as much the duty of
Democrats as of Republicans to provide for
his payment. This is equally true with re-
gard to the soldiers.

Recently-published interviews with you
indicate that you have arrived at the conviction
that liberal pension legislation is peculiarly
a Republican policy, to which you are
bound, by party fealty, as well as personal
inclination, to offer all the resistance possi-
ble. Indeed, you have lamented that the
newly-adopted rules have placed it out of
the power of the Nation which you lead to
offer as effective resistance to the passage of
these measures as you would wish.

That, as an outspoken advocate of revenue
reduction, even to the extent of Free Trade,
and as the recognized spokesman of such as
think that way, you should be opposed to
pension legislation is natural and logical.
That, with your affiliations being mainly
with the men who were defeated in their
attempt to destroy the Government, you
should be opposed to pensions on senti-
mental grounds is equally easy to under-
stand. But we earnestly protest against
your assumption, or even apparent as-
sumption, that justice to veterans is nec-
essarily a measure of purely Republican
policy, which it is the duty of the
Democratic party to antagonize. We pro-
test against any effort to draw party lines
in the House on this question of justice. We
protest against cracking of the caucus whip
to force Northern Democratic members
into an attitude of hostility to measures
which have been repeatedly urged and recom-
mended in Democratic Conventions, Na-
tional, State and Congressional.

There should be absolutely no distinction
of party either in the discussion and con-
sideration of these measures. The only
question should be what is due the sol-
dier, what has been promised them by
the whole people, by both parties,
and how those promises should be
carried out. Personally, you have the
right to vote in accordance with the
views of those you represent. If they de-
sire Free Trade, and the stoppage of all pen-
sion legislation, it is consistent for you to
advocate that policy. But this is personal
to you and such of your party as agree with
you. We conceive it to be very wrong to
attempt to take advantage of the fact that a
majority of the Representatives of your political
faith come from the section lately in
rebellion, to gag and coerce the minority—
who come from the loyal portion of the coun-
try—into an attitude of hostility to measures
which the country at large demands, which
a great majority of the people concede are
just, and in the passage of which the Na-
tional honor and good faith, as well as those
of both the great parties are directly in-
volved.

Do not make justice a party matter.
Leave the members of your party who favor
justice free to vote their convictions, with-
out intimidation from the party-lash wield-
ed by men who incited and supported the
late wicked rebellion. There are plenty of
opportunities of maintaining your peculiar
theories without thrusting them into the
sacred province of justice to loyal men—
Republicans and Democrats—who sacrificed
everything to rescue the Nation from de-
struction.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

VICKSBURG vs. THE CRIMEA.

In reply to invidious comparisons made
by soldier-baters of the size of our pension-
roll with that of Great Britain, we have
repeatedly made the assertion that during
the war of the rebellion we lost more men
killed upon the field of battle than England
has in all her wars since the days of William
the Conqueror. We have also said that the
Crimean war—the only time in the last
three-quarters of a century when England
has "fought anybody with breeches on"—
was not so much of a war, all things con-
sidered, as a single one of our campaigns—
that against Vicksburg, for example. Eng-
land's share in it fell far below, in magni-
tude of the operations, the numbers en-
gaged, and the loss of life, to either the
campaign against Richmond or that against
Atlanta. We will now present some figures
to demonstrate this.

The Allied Armies landed in the Crimea
on the 14th Sept., 1854, and on the 21st of that
month the battle of the Alma was fought.
Kingslake gives the losses as follows (and
there seems to be a singular unanimity in
all reports on this subject):

British loss.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	25	81	19
Sergeants.....	19	102	
Rank and file.....	318	1,438	
	362	1,621	2,092

French official accounts give their loss as 1,379.

At the battle of Balaklava the loss of the
Allies is given as:

English.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
French.....	428		
Turks.....	299		
	727		

Russian loss..... 627

At the battle of Tchernaya the losses were:

French.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	19	61	146
Men.....	172	1,163	
	191	1,224	1,591

Sardinians..... 290

At the battle of the Tchernaya the losses were:

British.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	27	85	
Men.....	3,329	4,700	
	3,356	4,785	8,141

At the battle of Inkerman, Kingslake gives
the loss of the British as:

Killed and wounded.....	2,357
39 officers being killed and 91 wounded.	

The French loss:

Officers and 120 men killed.	36 officers and 730 men wounded.

The Russian loss:

10,720 killed, wounded and prisoners.	Giving their killed as 2,988.

On the 18th of June, 1855, the English
and French made their first assault upon
the "Malakoff" and "Redan." It was un-
successful.

On Sept. 8, 1855, the second assault
was made. The French captured the "Malakoff,"
the English failed at the "Redan." The
French left attack also failed. Sebastopol
fell next day. The losses on the two days
were:

OFFICERS.	June 18, 1855.
English.....	22
French.....	15
Russians.....	16
Total.....	53

Men..... 75

OFFICERS.

English.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
French.....	244	1,369	
Russians.....	1,774	1,644	
	761	4,835	279
Total.....	2,357	7,679	279

Grand total, officers and men, 16,717.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

OFFICERS.

English.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
French.....	69	279	24
Russians.....	145	254	10
English.....	29	129	1
Total.....	233	662	35

Men..... 233

OFFICERS.

English.....	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
French.....	2,635	6,964	1,729
Russians.....	1,490	4,250	1,790
English.....	361	1,914	375
Total.....	4,486	13,128	3,915

Grand total, officers and men, 21,857.

The figures given during the period of the
bombardment show that the weekly loss of
the English Army alone would range from
150 to 270 per week, this proportion being
largely increased on the occasions when the
Russian troops made sorties. The casualties
for the 7th and 8th of June, 1855, are given
at—killed and wounded, 3,282.

Summary:

incurred by the English in reducing Sebastopol with those we incurred in capturing Vicksburg.

Excluding the bloody battles of Corinth

The English loss was:

Killed.....	128
Wounded.....	1,575
Missing.....	1,575
Total.....	3,282

Grand total..... 16,717

Discharged for wounds or disease and
dying in service..... 2,873

Total..... 22,451

Now, contrast these figures of the losses
incurred by the English in reducing Sebastopol
with those we incurred in capturing
Vicksburg.

Excluding the bloody battles of Corinth
and Iuka, which were really part of the
general operations against Vicksburg, we
may say that the campaign against that
stronghold began in October, 1862, when
Grant was put in command of the troops
officially designated as the "Thirteenth
Army Corps." This included all in the dis-
tricts of Memphis, Jackson, Corinth, and
Columbus, and numbered about 45,000 men.
Subsequently this force was largely swelled
by regiments coming out under the second
call.

The first serious engagement was Sher-
man's successful assault at Chickasaw Bayou,
Dec. 29, 1862, where, out of the small force
engaged he lost 191 killed, 982 wounded, and
756 missing—1,929 in all.

The next was the capture of Arkansas
Post Jan. 11, 1863, where the rebels lost 200
killed and wounded and 4,791 prisoners,
while the Union loss was 129 killed, 831
wounded and 17 missing—total, 977.

Then came the long months of waiting
around Milliken's Bend, where disease
wrought its ravages unchecked.

The last movement against the city
opened with the attack on Grand Gulf,
where our loss was 100 killed and wounded.
At Port Gibson the rebels lost 60 killed,
340 wounded and 337 missing, while the

Union troops had 130 killed, 710 wounded
and 10 missing.

These operations brought Grant and Pem-
berton face to face, each with about 50,000
men.

At Raymond, Logan's Division engaged
and drove Gregg's command from the field,
losing 65 killed, 335 wounded and 32 miss-
ing—total 432; while, the rebels re-
sulting having lost 73 killed, 239 wounded and 204
missing—total, 565.

At Jackson we lost 295 men, and the re-
bels 845.

At Champion's Hills the Union loss was
307 killed, 1,837 wounded and 174 miss-
ing—total, 2,408. The rebel loss was 330 killed,
1,018 wounded and 2,341 missing—total,
3,839.

At Edward's Station the Union loss was
273 killed and wounded, and the rebel loss,
including missing, 1,751.

On the 19th of May, and again on the 23d,
Grant's army assaulted the works, suffering
a loss of 603 killed, 3,233 wounded and 173
missing. The rebel loss was small.

From that time until the surrender, July
4, the fighting was continuous, frequently
severe, and every day showed losses. By
the time that Pemberton capitulated Grant
had lost, killed and wounded, 10,000 of the
men whom he led across the river, and the
rebels, including prisoners, over 40,000.

While this was going on a force of 55 reg-
iments, under Gen. N. P. Banks, was besieging
Port Hudson, which surrendered, with
54,000 men, July 8. The besiegers lost in
their several assaults and other operations
500 killed and 2,500 wounded.

In the attack on Milliken's Bend the
Union loss was 154 killed, 223 wounded and
115 missing.

In the rebel assault on Helena they lost
400 killed, 108 wounded and 993 prisoners;
while our loss was 67 killed, 127 wounded
and 36 missing.

RECAPITULATION.

Union loss.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Chickasaw Bayou.....	191	982	756
Arkansas Post.....	121	831	17
Port Gibson.....	130	718	5
Champion Hills.....	426	1,842	182
Vicksburg.....	515	3,688	303
Port Hudson.....	500	2,500
Milliken's Bend.....	154	223	115

Thus we see that the actually killed in
the fighting for Vicksburg exceeded the
entire number of English killed in the two
years of fighting for Sebastopol. If we had
the numbers of the wounded who died, of the
"missing" who were really killed, and of
the men who were killed by the foul
water and malaria of those deadly swamps,
the disparity would appear much greater.

Yet the Crimean war was a great struggle
among three of the then strongest Nations
in the world, with two other Nations taking
part, while the opening of the Mississippi
was merely one of our campaigns.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only

champion the soldiers have among the great pa-
pers of the country. The best way to help
veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

The greatest figure in European politics
since the First Napoleon disappears from
the scene of action with the resignation of
Prince Bismarck. He made the German
Empire and ruled it. He was a diplomat as
well as a man of iron. Heajoled where he
could not browbeat, and fought without
hesitation when it was necessary to carry
the one desire of his existence, the creation
of a united German Nation. He succeeded
in his main object when the King of Prussia
was crowned Emperor at Versailles in
1871. He has been borne down at last by
the weight of the burden he imposed upon
himself.

The future is full of problems and possi-
bilities. Can the youth at the head of affairs
hold in check the uneasy Kingdoms of
Southern Germany which have never been
at heart loyal subjects of the House of
Brandenburg? Can the rising tide of Re-
publicanism, and the renewed ambition of
the Catholic prelates to mix in European
politics be met and sagaciously dealt with?

It is too soon to predict what will happen,
but it is safe to say that stirring times are
ahead, and the map of Europe may be
changed at an early day.

Have you done your duty in getting one more

subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE?
You should do this, for it is the best way to help
your comrades.

KEEP POSTED.

The next few weeks will undoubtedly be
a very important period in pension legisla-
tion. Several bills of the greatest interest
to all comrades will come up for consid-
eration and passage. It is very essential to
every comrade who desires to keep posted
that he have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
regularly. It is the only paper that pays
particular attention to these matters, and is
at the seat of Government, where it gets
information at first hand. No comrade
should miss having it regularly.

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE fears that

pension legislation will bankrupt the country.
It did not bankrupt the country to take
from the workmen of the country who
entered the army several times as much,
in the shape of reduced wages, as it is pro-
posed to pay them in the form of pensions.
It clearly makes a great deal of difference in
Mr. Carlisle's mind as to whom the money
is taken from. If from the plethoric vaults
of the Treasury, it means bankruptcy; if
from the poor veterans no such danger is to
be feared.

Every man who wore the blue, and every
friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter
than any other family weekly paper, and costs
only two cents a week.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

The American farmer is just now passing
through the gloomy valley of hard times.
Prices for his products are low; mortgages,
even if made for purchase-money or improve-
ments in more hopeful times, are pressing,
and it is difficult to make both ends meet.
All this is bad enough, but it is made worse
by the constant opportunity it affords agi-
tators and demagogues to exaggerate the
farmer's grievances and intensify his tale of
woe. It takes shape in all sorts of proposals
for relief in Congress, and, strangely enough,
the very preachers and teachers of the eco-
nomic doctrine of *laissez faire*, or let things
alone, are climbing over each other in hot
haste to introduce bills to put the American
farmer on his feet again. Every ready to
magnify depressions, the joyous band of free
traders who have been picturing this glo-
rious country of ours spinning into the abyss of
ruin and destruction for the last 20 years,
are on their knees eagerly watching for an
enlargement of the black spot.

Of course the agricultural depression is all
due to the tariff, and the only remedy is the
immediate repeal of certain customs duties.

The farmer is told by these reckless pur-
veyors of British economics that the tariff
is framed for the benefit of a few iron, woolen,
cotton, silk and chemical barons, and not in
the interest of the American farmer. They
never tell the farmer that the direct benefits
he receives from the present tariff are far in
excess of the benefits received by any other
class. They do not tell him that last year the
agricultural products imported on which duty
was levied aggregated in value over \$250,-
000,000. And yet this is a fact. They do not
tell him that our total agricultural imports
amounted to nearly \$350,000,000. I cannot
recall having seen any suggestions from this
quarter looking to the production of a goodly
proportion of these imported agricultural
products on the farms of this country. All
this is very wrong and very misleading.

No one will deny the indirect benefit which
the farmer derives from the tariff. For the
moment it is proposed to remove the tariff